

1. Which of the following civilizations developed earliest?

- a. c) Olmec
 - b. a) Norte Chico
 - c. b) Indus Valley
 - d. d) Chinese
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2. Which of the following is true of the emergence of civilizations on earth?

- a. a) Civilization developed in Mesopotamia, the “cradle of civilization,” and spread from there by diffusion.
 - b. b) Civilization developed independently in two places, the Andes and Mesopotamia, and spread from those locations.
 - c. d) All human cultures are civilized, and it is old-fashioned and prejudiced to say that some are not.
 - d. c) Civilization developed independently in seven major locations around the world.
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3. What modern state occupies the territory that was once Sumer?

- a. b) Pakistan
 - b. c) Ethiopia
 - c. a) Iran
 - d. d) Iraq
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4. The three earliest civilizations, all developing between 3500 and 3000 B.C.E., were Sumer, Egypt, and

- a. b) Norte Chico.
 - b. c) China.
 - c. a) Indus Valley.
 - d. d) Olmec.
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5. Which civilization produced the world’s earliest written language?

- a. d) Norte Chico
 - b. c) Egyptian
 - c. a) Sumerian
 - d. b) Indus Valley
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6. Which early civilization may have housed a sophisticated civilization without developing a political hierarchy or centralized state?

- a. d) China
 - b. b) Sumer
 - c. a) Egypt
 - d. c) Indus Valley
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7. What is the Mandate of Heaven?

- a. d) A Mesopotamian ideology that the monarch is an intermediary between heaven and earth and has divine favor as long as he rules benevolently
 - b. a) An Indian belief that the gods created humans and organized them into castes
 - c. b) A Chinese ideology that the monarch is an intermediary between heaven and earth and has divine favor as long as he rules benevolently
 - d. c) An Egyptian belief that the ruler was the son of a god
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8. Which was the latest of the seven First Civilizations?

- a. c) Central Asian
 - b. a) Indus Valley
 - c. b) Sumer
 - d. d) Olmec
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9. Why did civilizations first emerge so late in human history?

- a. b) Tools that made it possible to construct cities only developed in c. 3500 B.C.E.
 - b. d) Only weather improvements after the end of the Ice Age made civilization possible.
 - c. a) Only agricultural societies can support large populations and sustain specialized or elite minorities.
 - d. c) Human brains were not large enough for abstract, civilized thought until about 3500 B.C.E.
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10. What is a ziggurat?

- a. b) A stepped pyramid topped with a temple
 - b. a) The tomb of an Egyptian king
 - c. c) A ceremonial bath
 - d. d) A great carved-stone head
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11. Which of the following was a city of the Indus Valley civilization?

- a. c) Harappa
 - b. b) Teotihuacán.
 - c. a) Uruk
 - d. d) Babylon
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12. Which class made up a large majority of the population in all of the First Civilizations?

- a. a) Slaves
 - b. c) Priests
 - c. d) Artisans
 - d. b) Free commoners
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13. Which of the following statements is true of women in early civilizations?

- a. c) Although not usually involved in public life, they continued to rule their families.
 - b. b) They did not work outside the home.
 - c. d) Men claimed the right to regulate the social and sexual lives of the women of their families.
 - d. a) They gained greater equality with men as cities offered them new public roles.
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14. Which of the First Civilizations provided the most opportunities to women?

- a. a) Mesopotamia
 - b. b) China
 - c. d) Norte Chico
 - d. c) Egypt
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15. Which of the following means of authority was available to the states of the First Civilizations that was not available to earlier chiefdoms?

- a. b) Persuasion
 - b. c) Prestige
 - c. d) Gifts
 - d. a) Violence
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16. Kings in which early state were known as “Son of Heaven”?

- a. c) Nubia
 - b. b) Sumer
 - c. a) Egypt
 - d. d) China
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17. Which of the following statements is true of literacy in the First Civilizations?

- a. c) It developed in only two of the First Civilizations.
 - b. d) It was used only to keep records, not to produce literature.
 - c. b) It gave enormous prestige to those who could read and write.
 - d. a) It spread rapidly to most of the population.
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18. Which of the following statements is true about ancient Mesopotamia?

- a. a) Its agriculture was based on the predictable annual rise of its rivers.
 - b. c) Its people had a cheerful, hopeful outlook on the world.
 - c. d) Its people believed in a happy afterlife.
 - d. b) It was much more vulnerable to invasion than Egypt.
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19. What is the “Old Kingdom”?

- a. c) The period of Egyptian history between 2663 and 2195 B.C.E.
 - b. a) The earliest Sumerian state, based on the city of Ur
 - c. d) The first civilization in Babylon
 - d. b) The Shang dynasty in China
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20. The Mesopotamian epic hero who went on a quest for eternal life was

- a. b) Gilgamesh.
 - b. c) Enkidu.
 - c. a) Enheduanna.
 - d. d) Sargon.
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21. Which of the following ruled Mesopotamia at some point in ancient history?

- a. c) Israelites
 - b. d) Babylonians
 - c. a) Egyptians
 - d. b) Scythians
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22. Which First Civilization was the “gift of the Nile”?

- a. c) Indus Valley
 - b. b) Mesopotamia
 - c. a) Egypt
 - d. d) China
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23. Which of the following statements is true of long-distance trade in both Egypt and Mesopotamia?

- a. b) It was almost completely local, dealing in goods that could be found no more than 50 miles away.
 - b. a) It dealt primarily in staple foods like grain.
 - c. c) It dealt mostly in luxury goods for the elite.
 - d. d) They traded exclusively with each other.
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24. Which early civilization invented alphabetic writing, developing it from Sumerian cuneiform?

- a. d) The Phoenicians
 - b. a) The Romans
 - c. b) The Nubians
 - d. c) The Akkadians
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25. Which people first domesticated the horse?

- a. b) The Phoenicians
 - b. c) The Babylonians
 - c. a) The Indo-Europeans
 - d. d) The Egyptians
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26. This early collection of laws lays down punishment for crimes based on the social rank of the offender and the victim.

- a. d) The Laws of Manu
 - b. c) The Code of Hammurabi
 - c. b) Deuteronomy
 - d. a) The Seventeen-Article Constitution
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27. Which of the following is necessary for a society to be defined as a “civilization” in the traditional scholarly sense?

- a. d) Grain-based farming
 - b. a) A written language
 - c. c) Cities
 - d. b) Defensive walls
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28. Scholars have found evidence for which of the following as an important factor in the collapse of the Indus Valley civilization?

- a. a) Salinization caused by repeated irrigation
 - b. b) Foreign invasion and conquest
 - c. c) Epidemic disease
 - d. d) Civil war
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29. This early civilization of the Americas made a number of lasting contributions to later Mesoamerican civilizations, including ritual sacrifice, sacrificial bloodletting by rulers, and a game played with a rubber ball.

- a. c) Olmec
 - b. b) Veracruz
 - c. d) Maya
 - d. a) Norte Chico
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- 30.** Probably the least developed of the methods of writing developed in the First Civilizations in terms of ability to express all human thought, this writing system consisted of a complex system of knotted cords that recorded mostly numerical data, but may also have been used to record words and ideas.
- a.** a) Cuneiform
 - b.** d) Quipu
 - c.** c) Indus Valley script
 - d.** b) Hieroglyphs
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